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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/599,446	02/08/2007	Yoshinori Moriyama	Q97450	9087
23373 7590 09/10/2007 SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.			EXAMINER	
			ARIANI, KADE	
SUITE 800 WASHINGTO	ON. DC 20037		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		1651	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/10/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

•		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/599,446	MORIYAMA ET AL.			
C	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Kade Ariani	1651			
Th Period for Re	e MAILING DATE of this communication app ply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
WHICHEN - Extensions after SIX (6 - If NO perior - Failure to re Any reply re	ENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY /ER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 of MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period weighly within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, exceived by the Office later than three months after the mailing ent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim iill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)☐ Res	ponsive to communication(s) filed on					
2a) This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3) Sinc	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
clos	ed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.			
Disposition o	f Claims					
4)⊠ Clai	4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are pending in the application.					
·	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Clai)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are rejected.					
7)∐ Clai	m(s) is/are objected to.					
8)∐ Clai	m(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.				
Application F	apers					
9) □ The	specification is objected to by the Examine	г.				
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) <u></u> The	oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority unde	r 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12)⊠ Ackr a)⊠ Al	owledgment is made of a claim for foreign b) Some * c) None of:		e-(d) or (f).			
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2	· · · · ·	, ,				
3.	Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau	·	ed in this National Stage			
* See t	he attached detailed Office action for a list		ed.			
Attachment(s)		_				
	References Cited (PTO-892) Praftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da				
3) X Information	Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) Notice of Informal P				
Paper No(s	s)/Mail Date	6)				

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-18 are pending in this application and were examined on their merits.

Double Patenting Rejections

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to

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be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-18 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-18 of US application No. 10/599,447.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are essentially reciting the same invention.

Claims 1-18 of US application No. 10/599,447 recite an agent comprising whey as an active component, acid whey, acid whey comprises fermented milk whey obtained by fermentation of milk with strain *Lactobacillus helveticus* CM4, and a functional food comprising the agent.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the agent disclosed by US application No. 10/599,447 to provide the agent of the claimed invention.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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Claims 7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

According to Stedman's Medical dictionary 27th edition, whey is the watery part of milk remaining after the separation of the casein (cheese production), thus whey and casein are two different components. Therefore, the recitation "casein whey" in claims 7 and 14 is indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 2, 7-9, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hageman et al. (US Patent No. 6,900,180, filing date Jan 20, 2000).

Claims 1, 2, 7-9, and 14-16 are drawn to an agent for phase-adjusting or enhancing an amplitude of an endogenous melatonin secretion rhythm comprising whey as an active component, acid whey, functional food, and improving circadian rhythm and sleep disorder.

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Hageman et al. discloses an agent for phase-adjusting or enhancing an amplitude of an endogenous melatonin secretion rhythm comprising whey as an active component, acid whey, functional food, and improving circadian rhythm and sleep disorder (see Abstract, column 7, lines 46-50, column 9, lines 42-46, and column 5, lines 64-66).

Hageman et al. therefore clearly anticipates the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Yamamoto et al. (US Patent 6,534,304, March 18 2003) and Heine et al. (Amino acids, 1995, Vol. 9, p. 191-205).

Claims 1-18 are drawn to an agent (for phase-adjusting or enhancing an amplitude of an endogenous melatonin secretion rhythm) comprising whey as an active component, acid whey comprises fermented milk whey obtained by fermentation of milk with lactic acid bacteria, genus *Lactobacillus*, strain *Lactobacillus helveticus* CM4, acid whey is casein whey containing an aqueous fraction, and functional food.

Yamamoto et al. discloses an agent to an agent comprising whey as an active component, acid whey comprises fermented milk whey obtained by fermentation of milk with lactic acid bacteria, genus *Lactobacillus*, strain *Lactobacillus helveticus* CM4, acid whey is casein whey containing an aqueous fraction, and functional food (see Abstract, column 1, column 7, 43-50, column 8, Example 1, lines 16-12).

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Heine et al. discloses a whey protein fraction containing tryptophan, and further discloses tryptophan serves as precursor for the epiphyseal hormone melatonin, also tryptophan and its metabolites regulate neurobehavioral effects such as a sleeping-waking-rhythm and pain perception (see Abstract, p. 195, 5th paragraph).

It is noted that Yamamoto et al. does not state an agent for phase-adjusting or enhancing an amplitude of an endogenous melatonin secretion rhythm. However, claims are directed to an agent comprising fermented milk whey obtained by fermentation of milk with Lactobacillus helveticus CM4, the claimed whey (active component) appear to be the same or similar to that of the prior art, therefore it must necessarily have the claimed phase-adjusting or enhancing properties.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kade Ariani whose telephone number is (571) 272-6083. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am to 5:30 pm EST Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Wityshyn can be reached on (571) 272-0926. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000

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Art Unit 1651